Roman

- The geographical advantages of Italy and Rome
  - Protected by the Alps in the north.
  - Close to good quality agricultural land in Sicily.
  - Perfectly located to reach all round the Mediterranean.
- The legendary founder of Rome
  - Romulus
- He survived abandonment at birth by
  - suckling from a she-wolf.
  - then a shepherd found him.
- The traditional date of the founding of Rome is
  - 753 BCE.
- it probably false
  - Archaeological evidence shows that there were people living on the site much earlier.
- Different peoples influenced the development of Rome:
  - The Greeks, from their colonies in
    - Southern Italy
    - Sicily
    - Religion
    - Culture.
  - The Etruscans, from the north
    - Culture
    - Technology.
- Rome's early form of government
  - was a Kingdom (ruled by Kings).
- It changed to a republic in the late
  - 6th Century BCE.
- The main social division in Roman society was between
  - the Patricians (the wealthy)
  - the Plebeians (the poor).
- The main institutions in Rome & their functions were:
  - The Centuriate Assembly
    - Each Century (army unit 100 men) voted together on law related issues.
  - The Tribal Assembly
    - Organized into geographical districts of the city. Any citizen could vote on domestic issues.
  - The Senate
    - Council of the Patricians that discussed all the important issues facing the city.
- Definition
  - 'Patron' means 'defender' or 'protector'
  - and 'client' means 'dependant'.
  - Clients
    - The patron would help his clients financially
    - The client would serve the patron in whatever way he needed.
  - The effect of patronage on Roman democracy meant
    - that the Republic was often controlled by the wealthiest at the very top of a pyramid of patrons.
- The state of the paterfamilias
  - (the head of the household) had legal power over everyone and everything in it.
- The status of Roman women
  - legally controlled by their paterfamilias or by their husband after marriage. However, they were not husbands and sons, segregated from male life. Some became powerful through influencing their
- The Roman state expansion in the 2.5 centuries after the beginning of the Republic
  - Expanded from ruling an area of about 800km sq to
    - controlling nearly the entire Italian peninsula 250 years later in 509 BCE.
- Three factors that contributed to the Roman expansion are:
  - The need for security
  - To feed the growing city's population
  - War and conquest was a source of glory and a road to political power in Rome itself for the patricians.
- The rebellion of the Latin league in 340 BCE was significant because
  - Rome defeated the other Latin states. However, instead of punishing them, they were given the rights of Roman citizens, except the vote, as their land was absorbed into an enlarged and more powerful Roman state.
- The Romans supplemented the policy of integration during the conquest of Italy by
  - establishing colonies throughout Italy in dangerous areas where only Romans and loyal Latins were allowed to settle. They helped the Roman Army.
- A 'Pyrrhic victory' means
  - an apparent victory that turns out to be a defeat as the winner suffers such great loss.
- The cause of war between Rome and Carthage?
  - The cause of the war between Roman and Carthage was the island of Sicily. "Each thought that if the other controlled it, they would be a powerful threat".
- The First Punic war
  - took place in Sicily. The Roman and Carthaginian armies first met in 264 BCE. Twenty years later the Carthaginians were defeated.
- Hannibal
  - was a Carthaginian General.
- He surprised the Romans during the Second Punic War
  - when he launched an attack on Italy from the North.
- The Romans defeated Hannibal's invasion by:
  - Not attacking him in open battle and burning crops and farms to stop the Carthaginians getting food.
  - Attacking Carthaginian lands in Spain to isolate Hannibal and stop him getting reinforcements.
  - Hannibal returned to Carthage but was defeated at Zama in 202 BCE.
- Carthage was destroyed in
  - 146 BCE.
- The extent of Roman power by 44 BCE is
  - Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean coast except in the north west of Africa and in Egypt
- 3 reasons for Roman military success.
  - Large numbers of soldiers
  - Motivation
  - Roman tactics and technology e.g. attacked in smaller groups, javelins, and pontoon bridge.
- The growth of Roman power help destabilize the state Because
  - The growth of Roman power helped de-stabilize the state because:
  - The political system of the republic did not seem practical for dealing with the challenges of the new situation.
  - The political balance between the patricians and the plebeians was undermined.
- The significance of the murder of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE
  - The murder of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE was significant because this was the first time the guaranteed safety of the tribunes had been ignored, an indication of the seriousness of Rome's problems.
- The 3 Roman Generals who made up the Triumvirate (3)
- Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon River was significant because (1)
- Caesar was assassinated after he won the civil war because (1)
- After the assassination of Caesar (1)
- Octavian resolved the conflicts of the civil war by (1)
- the important reforms made by Augustus (Octavian) (5)
- Titus and Domitian became unpopular because (1)
- Know the achievements of Trajan and Hadrian and when they ruled (2)
- Pax Romana (1)
- The economic benefits of the empire were (1)
- The technological advances introduced by the Romans were: (6)
- People began to adopt aspects of Roman culture like (1)
- Latin language (6)
- The Roman attitude to other religions was (1)
- The problems faced by Hadrian's successors were (1)
- Septimius Severus' rule was significant because (1)
- Military reform to defend the empire created problems because (1)
- Diocletian (3)
- The weaknesses of Diocletian's reforms were (1)
- Constantine (3)
- Constantine's policy towards the Germanic tribes threatening the empire from Eastern Europe (1)
- (4)
- The Visigoths attacked Rome in 410 CE because (1)
- The traditional date given for the end of the Roman Empire is (2)
- Life changed in Western Europe after 476 CE because (3)
- Byzantine Empire. (1)

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